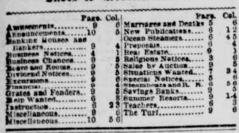
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## New-York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

FOREIGN .- Mr. Allan, a New-York accountant was examined in the Eno case in Quebec. James Stephens has issued a call to Irish-Ameri-The Fountaine art collection was sold in London for £91,112. The North of England Club defeated the Australian team at cricket. Spanish commissioner in Cuba is coming to New-York to investigate rumors.

Congress .- Senate debated, without action, the Mexican Pensions bill. - House passed bill reducing clearance fees of vessels in domestic com-Bill reported to repeal the tenure of office act. Campbell was seated in the place of Morey.

DOMESTIC .- The committee appointed to inform Mr. Blaine of his nomination reached Augusta late last night. = Several important changes have been made in the Harvard University crew. Lucutenant-Governor Lewis, of Virginia, was seriously hurt. - An attachment was filed against the West Shore Road at Syracuse. The case of the Fargo twins came up on appeal before the General Term of the Superior Court at Buffalo. \_\_\_\_ The National Eclectic Medical Convention adjourned === Thaddeus Avery, the wife murderer, was sentenced to life imprisonment by Judge Osborn, of Kingston, N. Y. === In the Chicago Park races, Gano, Andrian, Bob Miles. Fallen Leaf and Scalper were the winners.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Commodore C. K. Garrison made an assignment yesterday to John T. Terry. Several meetings in favor of Blaine Logan were held. \_\_\_ John Drake was shot by Witham C. Rhinelander on Thursday. breach of promise suit against a dentist has been begun, = Maud S. made a fast mile at Fleetwood yesterday. \_\_\_ Journeymen plumbers began a strike. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.87 cente. \_\_\_\_ Stocks were more active at declining

figures and closed weak at about the lowest prices THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 91°; lowest, 73°; average, 793,0.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

The first of Mr. Edgar Fawcett's series of "Social Silhouettes," or portraits of types in New-York society, will appear in THE TRIBUNE to-morrow. It will present a graphic and amusing picture of "The Lady who Hates to be Forgotten."

The assignment made by Commodore Garrison yesterday appears to be the result of shattered health and a fear of the effects of litigation in which he is engaged. There seems to be no reason to doubt that all his debts will be paid in full, and that a large surplus will remain. It is an assignment not especially due to business depression.

The Committee of Independents, of which Mr. George William Curtis is chairman, began Its work vesterday by holding a secret meeting in an out-of-the-way place in the lower part of the city. Can it be possible that these gentlemen are ashamed to take the public into their confidence? Evidently the machines have not a monopoly of secret political methods.

The supporters of Blaine and Logan are preparing an aggressive campaign. They will not wait for anything; hence they propose to have a rousing ratification meeting in this city without regard to the weather. Colonel Spencer, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, says that should the thermometer creep up to 1000 the meeting will go on all the same. Several eminent speakers, including Mr. Evarts and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, have been invited to be present. No doubt the meeting will be a marked success.

The Democrats in the House have maintained their reputation for unfairness and partisan injustice by turning out another Republican, Mr. as the choice of the Democracy of the Empire Morey, of Ohio, and giving his seat to a Dergo- State for the Presidency. But it backed down, crat. There is not even the poor excuse that the Convention instructed for nobody. the Democrats need another vote in that body It thus is made so clear that he who runs may

mittee on Contested Seats is sworn to decide such questions in a judicial capacity and on the evidence presented. But the Democratic members of the present committee have ignored justice, evidence and everything else, except rank partisanship, in deciding such questions. And what is still worse, they have been upheld by their party in the House.

Mr. James W. Hawes, a member of the Citizens' Committee of Fifty-three, and a wellknown lawyer, has examined the Tenure of Office bill, and he fails to find any justification for the Governor's veto. The Governor's alleged reasons for killing that most important reform measure were that as drawn its provisions were confused and inconsistent. The bill was approved on several different occasions by a committee made up largely of lawyers, and of which Mr. Evarts was chairman. It was discussed at length in the Legislature, and printed in full at the time in the newspapers. No defect was discovered in it until just before the Saratoga Convention, a month after the Legislature adjourned, when the Governor found his hope of political preferment largely depended upon Hubert O. Thompsen. Then, in the interest of that official, the bill was vetoed because of alleged defects, that are not pointed out, and which cannot be found. And that is called a reform record!

BRITISH CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLAINE. The British press, on both sides of the ocean, considers Mr. Blaine a bad man. Naturally, the bogus reasons are given here; the real reasons come to light on the other side of the water. Examining the English journals, we perceive three reasons given: that Mr. Blaine does not favor British free trade; that he was not in favor of having American citizens punished for words spoken here, on the plea that they had never ceased to be British subjects; and that he desired, by diplomacy, in the interest of his own country, to lessen British influence and the advantages of British merchants in trade on this continent and in South America.

To the first of these accusations, which appears in nearly every English journal that has commented upon the nomination, we fear Mr. Blaine must plead guilty. He is in favor of building up American industries, as England for many years built up her manufactures, until they were thought strong enough to defy competition. If this is a fatal charge against Mr. Blaine, he must fall, for he does believe in protecting American industry.

The second charge, that Mr. Blaine has tried to protect American citizens, is most strongly stated by The London Telegraph, which says that one Costello, a naturalized citizen, delivered a speech in this city in 1865, containing remarks deemed treasonable to the British Crown; that he was arrested in Ireland in 1867, tried for this offence, and sentenced to penal servitude for sixteen years, on the ground that, having once been a British subject, he was forever subject to the British Crown. The Telegraph charges that Mr. Blaine organized a Congressional agitation which resulted in the release of Costello, and in the final relinquishment by Great Britain, in the treaty of 1870, of her claim of perpetual allegiance. This charge seems to the English paper to justify the severest condemnation of Mr. Blaine. But if the British claim of perpetual allegiance was reasonable or just, why was it finally surrendered ? If it was not reasonable nor just, wherein did Mr. Blaine do wrong in urging such peaceful but earnest assertion of our rights that Great Britain was led to abandon the claim? On the statement of facts made by The Telegraph itself, we are unable to see that the accusation against Mr. Blaine is worthy of

The Pall Mall Gazette makes the third charge. in an article quoted on Thursday. It alleges that Mr. Blaine desires to lessen British influence and British commerce on this continent. But that journal does not accuse him of resorting to any improper, unreasonable or reckless means. In fact, it says, with emphasis: "Of course, he does not propose to drive us out with the bayonet. He is not a lunatic, but a "very able and shrewd Yankee"-born in Penusylvania, we may add. This admission makes the charge empty. If it is not proposed to go about quarrelling with or bullying other nations, but only to assert the rights and exert the influence of the United States in a proper way, what business has England to complain ? The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Wherever he can, he will oust us from the position which we "hold; whenever an opportunity offers he will " use it to the uttermost to replace our influence " and our trade by the influence and the trade of "the United States, and he will regard it as his "chief object to promote a great American confederacy under the ægis of the Government "at Washington, which would tend to increase "the export trade of the United States at the "expense of that of Great Britain." Now this may all seem very terrible to British editors and manufacturers, but we are at loss to see why any American should be horrified. A confederacy is a peaceful league which the nations of this continent, or of any other, have a right to form for their mutual advantage. If we can effect such treaties with other nations, permanently advantageous to our trade as to them, we should like to know what right Great Britain has to object ?

It was expected that the British press would not approve of Mr. Blaine. But the charges made against him are not calculated to make his countrymen turn from him in horror. It is not exactly a crime in this country, as yet, to protect American industries, to protect Ameri- the electors of South Carolina. These gentlecan citizens, or to promote American interests and trade. At least, we think not.

HARMONY" AMONG NEW-YORK DEMO-CRATS.

We are told that the Saratoga Convention which refused to instruct for Cleveland was a very "harmonious" body. Well, it was, but it is interesting to note how the harmony that pervaded it was secured. The machine which was pashing the fortunes of the Governor was not long in discovering, after the delegates came together, that the maintenance of its ascendency was conditioned upon backing down on of law and evidence. Mr. Curtis knows that

all the leading controverted points. Accordingly, in the interest of harmony and an intact machine, it proceeded to back down. It was violently opposed to allowing Tammany of the Monroe delegation, headed by the Governor's dearest foe, William Purcell. But it backed down, and Purcell and his associates took their seats. Again, it was violently opposed to allowing the anti-Cleveland element to name two of the four delegates-at-large to the National Convention. But it backed down, and John C. Jacobs and Lester B. Faulkner were elected. Finally, to cap the climax, it was violently opposed to sending out a platform in gressional district here, or Mr. Payne, whose which Mr. Cleveland was not formally named

ings. The machine, representing Cieveland, was willing to back down at every turn, while the anti-Cleveland delegates, animated by the same amiable spirit, were willing to have it back down. We regret to be compelled to add that, now that the convention is over, harmony seems to have temporarily absented itself from the ranks of the Democracy. The Albany Argus and The Buffalo Courier hail the outcome at Saratoga as a triumph for Cleveland. On the other hand, The Albany Times argues that "the Democracy of other States will be convinced by the action of the State Convention that Cleveland is not the hearty choice of the party in this State, and that though the Independent Republicans may prefer him, his nomination would be so distasteful to a large portion of his own party that he could not hold the entire Democratic vote, without which it would be hopeless to attempt to carry New-York against so formidable a Republi can candidate as Mr. Blaine." Another dyedin-the-wool Democratic organ, The Troy Press, interprets the Convention as "the defeat of Governor Cleveland's Presidential aspirations," and gives notice that it will "continue to advocate the nomination of Mr. Flower."

There would seem to be warrant for concluding that the relations existing between harmony and the New-York Democracy have become somewhat strained.

INDIANA.

Colonel Calkins, who has been nominated by the Republicans for Governor of Indiana, is a man of ability and character, and one of the strong members of Congress. Born in Ohio, and forty-two years old, he served the country well for four years in the field, and has served it honorably for seven years in Congress. With other strong candidates named, who were also worthy of high honor, he was preferred on the first ballot by a fair majority, apparently because, in the judgment of delegates, he would make the strongest run.

With Blaine, Logan and Calkins for candidates, the Republicans of Indiana ought to be able to give a good account of themselves in November, no matter whom the Democrats nominate. It is suspected here, however, that the nomination of McDonald for President by the Democrats is the one thing that would make the cup of joy overflow for the Hoosier Republicans.

CLEVELAND'S STRENGTH.

It is melancholy, but something of the sort was to be apprehended. One well-known Democratic politician from this city, it seems, informed his party friends at Saratoga that Cleveland "could not carry this State if he should be named as the Democratic candidate for President." Could not the man keep still ? Then he added, "Who is Cleveland, or what has he done to entitle him to the Presidency ? He is an accidental man." THE TRIBUNE has had this impression, but did not care to mention it.

On the other hand, a delegate of the County Democracy hoped the delegation would unite on Cleveland, and added, "It is true that he might lose many thousand Democratic votes in this city, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, but the loss would be more than made up by the votes of Independents." Counting any kind of chickens before the eggs are hatched is proverbially unsafe. But of all kinds of chickens, about the most unsafe to count at that preliminary and embryotic stage is the kind now calling itself "Independent." The usual discount on that breed is about 95 per cent.

HELPING ASSASSINS AND FORGERS. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party has changed, in character, aims, controlling elements or ruling tendencies, since the last Presidential election. This cfreumstance is mentioned for the benefit of gentlemen who seem to think that the Republican party has somehow become much worse than it was, or the Democratic party much less offensive, be cause they have themselves met with personal disappointment.

Neither has changed. The Republican party which elected General Garfield to the Presidency, and thus elevated Mr. Blaine to the head of the Cabinet, was exactly the same in every essential respect as the party which now proposes to make Mr. Blaine President. There are some men who would like to ignore this fact. But they know it is true.

The Democratic party, which is at present discussing what kind of mask it will put on this year, is exactly the same party which tried to win with Hancock and "a tariff for revenue only" in 1880. It is the same party which concocted an infamous forgery, the Morey letter, and sent it all over the land in order to defeat the people's will. It is the same party which upheld Mr. Tilden in trying to steal the vote of Oregon, and in trying to buy the votes of South Carolina and Florida. It is the same party which made his success possible by systematic assassination of prominent Republicans, by terrorism, false counts and forged returns, throughout the South. If any man thinks it has changed, because he has sustained a personal disappointment, he deceives himself. His temper may have changed. The infamous party remains the same.

When Mr. Curtis writes or Mr. Beecher utters a word designed to break down the Republican party, he is doing what he can to reward the forgers of 1880, and to crown with final success the assassins of 1876. He is offering to turn over the Government to the party which tried to steal the vote of Oregon, and failed to bribe men cannot afford to deceive themselves, be cause the country cannot be deceived. It will remember, if they do not. It remembers all the infamies which have brought upon the Democratic party the execration of the civilized world, and asks with what pretext these gentlemen can now propose to surrender the Government to such a party.

No honest man can claim that the party has changed its nature, its ruling tendencies, its spirit, or its constituent elements. Three contested election cases have been decided by the present House-decided in shameless disregard these acts are as infamous as the attempt to steal the vote of Oregon. Murders at Danville and Copiah have but recently engaged the attention of the House, which justifies them by the representation it demanded. But it backed refusing to censure the assassins even in the down, and Tammany got the representation. So faintest terms. Mr. Beecher knows that this also it was violently opposed to the admission refusal, in every moral aspect, reveals the same spirit that assassinated leading Republicans throughout the South.

At this hour, the party is hesitating whether o nominate a Governor who shields city officials indicted for crime in New-York, or a Governor who was charged by his own party with having bought his nomination and his election in Ohio. If it passes these, it hesitates next between Mr. Flower, who spent money like water in a Concommand of Standard Oil and other millions was declared by leading Democrats the secret of his election to the Senate in Ohio. And if, by any accident, the party should turn from such agencies, it is expected to nominate either Mr.

harmony that sweetly brooded over its proceed- | Donald, the old-time friend of the Indiana Cop- | be interesting to hear how he came to make perheads. It is the old party, gentlemen! the motion to recommit. Brooklyn would infamies.

THE DEPENDENTS. It is sad that men who profess superlative political virtue should stoop to take one more themselves "Independents." In reality, they have made themselves entirely dependentupon the Democratic party, both for candidates and principles. If their political virtue is as lofty as they suppose, they will insist upon their true name, "Dependents."

The Democratic party has not many principles to spare. But its small stock must furnish forth the Dependents, if they are to have any. For they go into the ante-room of the Democratic Convention with one idea, "Anything to beat Blaine." They are agreed in saying that they dislike him, and they are agreed upon nothing else. Except, of course, that they are all saints.

Neither has the Democratic party a superabundance of fit candidates. It is at present ransacking the country for one man who can possibly carry New-York. Whether he is known anywhere else makes no difference. New-York, it is calculated, can vote New-Jersey. The South, it is supposed, can be made solid-with shot-guns or otherwise. And a solid South, it is calculated, would vote for any body or anything labelled Democratic-for wooden Indian, or the empty hide of a dead donkey. That is the Democratic theory; our private belief, that a part of the South may prefer to vote for a statesman and a live American, need not now be obtruded.

Into this nice company the Dependents have put themselves. They are expected to be solid. as well as the South, for anything labelled Democratic. Inasmuch as it is altogether and absolutely impossible that they should vote for Mr. Blaine, the expectation seems to be reasonable. They can find nobody to serve as a bolting candidate. If they are minded to beat Mr. Blaine anyhow, as their railing accusations indicate, of course they will have to beat him with any kind of creature that the Democrats may prefer. Happily, this country has not often seen a set of men so completely depen-

The question is one of power. The Democrats had a hard race to run, without this dead load depending on them. How they are to make good time with it is a mystery. Free Trade and British influence do not often help a candidate for the American Presidency.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

The agreement between France and Great Britain in relation to the Egyptian Conference has been sent to the Powers. The Gladstone Ministry withholds an official statement, nominally on the ground that the Powers have not replied to Lord Granville's final proposals. These replies will undoubtedly be favorable, and the Conference will receive the sanction of Europe. It is the preliminary agreement with France which will excite hostility and criticism in England, and the Ministry apparently dreads the effect of its publication. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have admitted in private conversation that he will be out of office in a few weeks. The electoral agents on the Liberal side have evidently obtained the cue from the Cabinet, for they are hard at work throughout the country selecting candidates and preparing for a general election. If the version of the agreement published by The Pall Mall Gazette be even a remote approach to the truth, the apprehensions of the Ministers are well founded. The Commons cannot be depended upon to sanction the scheme of a multiple control and a British loan to the Egyptian Government. If the French version of the secret understanding be more accurate, English public feeling will condemn it with stern emphasis. The stipulation that the British garrison shall remain in Egypt after the 1st of January, 1888, only with the consent of one other Great Power, will be galling to English pride. That Power must be France, and an English occupation dependent upon the acquiescence of the Cabinet of Paris would imply an abandonment of all the practical results of Lord Wolseley's campaign.

The apologists on the Liberal side are appealing now to English timidity and dread of war. They assume that a hostile vote of Parliament will be a fatal blow to the Conference, will dissolve the European concert, and will convert a friendly understanding with France into a feeling of hostility. They assert that the downfall of the Ministry will postpone indefinitely the settlement of the Egyptian question and precipitate a European war. Such reasoning as this is too fallacious to influence public opinion in England. Any scheme of settlement by which France is readmitted, even as a silent partner. into any share of responsibility for Egypt will promote jealousy, intrigue and discord at Cairo, and involve imminent risks of European war. It will be an unsettling compromise, that will throw Egyptian affairs into inextricable confusion. Rather than enter into an entangling alliance the English Commons will probably prefer to abandon the Conference and to leave the European concert to shift for itself.

The downfall of the present Liberal Ministry would be a grave misfortune so far as domestic legislation was concerned, but it would be the best thing that could happen for Egypt. It would be followed by stronger government at Cairo. The facts and necessities of the situation would be accepted and English methods of administration would be introduced. The present experiment of governing the country under the hypothesis that Egyptians are or ever can be Europeans has proved a disastrous failure. It has impoverished the Lower Nile; it has involved a series of revolts and massacres in the Soudan. If the English had no intention of governing the country and ameliorating the condition of the people by wise administration, they ought never to have fought at Tel-el-Kebir.

SUSPICIOUS OBJECTIONS.

On the 4th of this month the House Commit tee on Public Buildings reported that the charges that had been made against the Treasury Department in connection with the selection and purchase of the Brooklyn Public Building site were absolutely without foundation. Nevertheless Mr. Holman, true to his character of "the great objector," made a motion to recommit the report with instructions to the committee to reopen the investigation. This motion, for some reason which has not been explained, prevailed. The result was that the investigation was reopened.

On Thursday the Committee on Buildings and Grounds made another report. Again they gave the Treasury Department a clean bill of health, and again a motion was made to recommit the report. General Slocum stoutly resisted the motion and secured its defeat. During the course of his remarks he took occasion to pay his respects to Mr. Holman for his maladroit services in the premises. He spoke of the Indiana statesman as the tool of certain real estate lobbyists. Holman denied that he was anything of the sort. But if Gen to offer in defence of such an act. The Com- read, how the Saratoga Convention secured the Bayard, the life-long Southerner, or Mr. Me- eral Slocum failed to do him justice, it would

Nothing has changed, except your hatred of its | really like to know the true inwardness of his attitude.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks in his baccalaureate sermon at Harvard had a very direct reference to the common charge so often urged against the syllable than belongs to them. They call graduates of that college-their lack of carnestness and seriousness in making a practical use of their education and opportunities for study. He told his audience that all over the land people were saying that Harvard had learned professors, great libraries, museums and laboratories, and splendid machinery, but was not very anxious that those who were sent out should be of use in reaching the wants and sine of the world. He warned them that learning and equipment were valuable only as they exerted power in life, and that no college worthy of the name is doing its duty and justifying the ends of its being unless it is making earnest character as well as accumulating learning. Probably there is no other college in the land where a protest against the idle luxury of an education that is not devoted to real and practical ends useds to be made with the same energy. Listlessness, aimlessness and lack of earnestness are studiously cultivated. It may be one of the affectations or mannerisms of this ancient and honorable seat of learning, but it has its effect in diminishing the working power of many of the graduates sent out into the world. Dr. Brooks's sermon was one of his masterpieces of pulpit oratory, replete with profound reflection and splendid imagery.

If Mr. English, of Indiana, had been always areful to confine himself to the truth, his statement that ex-Senater Hendricks would accept the Democratic nomination for Governor this year might be considered important. The Republicans, however, have not been obliged to dig into the musty past for a candidate. Mr. Calkins is a live man, who will not be obliged to import his voters from Kentucky.

An erroneous unpression prevails in the West respecting the attitude of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club. It is asserted that the organization is opposed to the Republican nominations. No one at present has any right whatever to speak for the club. Some members of the governing committees may be opposed to Mr. Blaine, and, on the other hand, many are known to be most heartily in favor of the nomination; but the club has had no opportunity to commit itself to a definite line of policy. Two or three members of its governing committees, unmindful of their relations to the club, have attended meetings of the bolters' conferences and hurrahed prematurely for "Bayard or Cleveland." These free-trade zealots speak for themselves. They do not speak authoritatively for the club.

The Rochester Democrat inquires "how would Samuel J. Randall answer !" Well, the chances are that instead of answering he would just retain his seat on the fence and keep his mouth tight shut. But if he did conclude to answer he would undoubtedly remark that he was in favor of a tariff for revenue and protection only.

Quarrels between capitalists are always to be deprecated, and therefore the public look on with bated breath while the journeymen plumbers and their employers " lock horns." It was not necessary for the journeymen to announce that they were well provided financially for a strike, for the general impression is that they own most of the wealth not already in the possession of their "bosses," and not dematerialized by Mr. Ferdinand Ward. But what causes the public anxiety is the apprehension or it might be termed the certainty-that when the coming struggle is over, and the reunited workmen and employers once more prepare for business. the war indemnity will be assessed upon their unhappy customers, whose condition will thereupon come less desirable than that of the Egyptian fellahs. Heretofore the plumber has been content to take all a man had, in payment for the work which has not been done; but henceforth it is to be feared that nothing less than a mortgage extending to the third generation will meet the views of our tyrants and oppressors. For these reasons it would be well to mediate between the contending parties, and if possible avert the impending calamity.

"No machine exists in politics in behalf of Governor Cleveland." So says The Albany Srgus. It is in order now for The Argus to go on and argue that the Manning machine exists "in behalf of' baseball or lawn tennis or the Washington Monument or the Keely motor or the Salvation Army.

Practical jokes often have the drawback that the victim fails to perceive the humer of latest joke of this kind, which consisted in charging an innocent man with robbery, and then drawing a pistol upon him and frightening him so that he jumped out of the window of the railway car in which he was travelling, and sustained serious if not fatal injuries, will probably be not regarded as quite so excruciating a piece of fun by its promoters as before the climax arrived. Perhaps if some of these very funny fellows found themselves serving out long terms of imprisonment with hard labor as the outcome of the law's way of looking at their peculiar methods of amusing themselves, they would be apt to realize the indiscretion of their conduct, and certainly such a punishment would not be wholly undeserved. The practical joker is always a nuisance in the society that tolerates him, and probably he would not be tolerated at all but for that innate meanness which, as the cynic La Rochefoucauld observed, makes the misfortunes of our best friends not altogether displeasing to

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, recently told the Washington correspondent of The San Francisco Chronicle that "the Democrats would have to do something at Chicago to break the force of the Republican choice in California." On being asked what he suggested, the Senator replied: "We will have to nominate Bayard and place Governor Stoneman, of California, second on the ticket.' "Stoneman," he continued, "can carry California against Blaine and Logan," The Chroniele refers to this as a huge joke on Governor Stoneman. No doubt the California Republicans would be well contented with the programme, however. Stoneman is a capital man to beat, and as it is certain that he could not poll anything like the full vote of his own party, being as he is one of the most unpopular men in California, and having a shocking political record, his nomination would render the Golden State doubly certain for the Blaine and Logan column. Such jokes as this ought to be played to the end.

PERSONAL.

The Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, recently bestowed upon the Heir-Apparent to the Russian crown has, since its foundation in 1701, been given to five womes, namely, the Empresses Elizabeth and Catherine of Russia, the Duchess Mary Augusta of Wurtemberg, the Dowager Queen Elizabeth of Prussia, and the prese Empress Queen Augusta.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, will officiate at the dedication of the Cartis Home, Meriden, Conn., on June 28—the first public gift, by the way, it is said, that Meri-den has ever had. The home was given to the city by Lemuel J. Curtis, one of the founders of the Meriden Britannia Company, at a cost to him of nearly half a with Britannia Company, at a cost to him of nearly half a mi-lion dollars. When Lord Rosebery was leaving Hanley, not long be

fore Derby Day, a throng of workingmen gathered at the station; and just as the train was moving off the spokesman of the party poked his head through the window of the peer's carriage and asked: "Sa-ay, Maister Rose-bery, can'ee tell us what'll win Darby !" Dr. Charles D. Homans, of Boston, the newly-elected

president of the Massachusetts Medical society, comes of a rather medical family; that is to say, he is a son of Dr John Homans, formerly president of the society, a brother of the distinguished surgeon, Dr. John Homans, and the father of a third Dr. John Homans, who is just now in

At his Washington home Representative Hewitt, of this city, occupies, according to a Boston Herald correspondent, several sleeping rooms. When he is feeling well he sleeps down stairs, but when he is freeling well he sleeps down stairs, but when he is troubled with insomnia—and he often is—he sleeps in a room just under the roof. He has carefully and conscientiously purchased and killed every cat in the neighborhood, in order that he may have none of their music waxing his soul.

"A great deal has been said at different times," says the assistance I render to the General in the performance of his public duties. I aid him by relieving him of many details, but it is not right to say that I write his speeches, because it is not correct. I take charge of his correspond ence, and I do this because the General is very conscien-

tions. I read all his letters and lay all their contents before him. Most public men are at the mercy of their private secretaries, who do not have their interests at neart and who often abuse the confidence .sposed in them. Every correspondent making a reasonable request is entitled to some sort of a response. The General has is entitled to some sort of a response. The General has never deceived any one, because he has known the contents of all his correspondence. I have also done much copying and have marked authorities on various subjects upon which he proposed to speak. I belong to that class of American women who feel that the glory of their hasoands is their glory. I chose rather to shine in the reflected light of my husband than to put myself forward. It has always been my sole ambition to be a good and useful wife and a true mother. I nave been the companion of my husband and I think this is the sole ambition of the great mass of American women, as it should be."

WASHINGTON, June 20. -General B. F. Butler eatled at the White House to-day and had a short interview with

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President, accompanied by Secretary Lincoln and General Sharpy, of New York, arrived in Washington last night about 11 o'clock. The party made the trip from New York to Alexandria in the Dispatch, and came from the latter city to Washington in a steam launch. General Sharpe will be the guest of the President for several days.

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

WORKING FOR PREE TRADE.

Walter Crafts, Columbus, Ohio, Vice-President Bocking Valley Coat and Iron Company.—I met some of the Bos-ton independents walle they were here. I asked them if they wanted the Democratic free-traders to secure possession of the Government. They said they were for a reform Democrat in preference to Blaine, The so-called reform Democrats are all tariff reformers—free-traders.
That was all I could make out of their movement. They want to turn the country over to the free-trade element.

TOO MANY MEN IN THE TRADE. S. H. Angear, steward Oxford Club, Brooklyn.-The catering business, like everything else, has its unlucky and its lucky followers. Now there is Maresi, who has lust sold out to his brother-in-law, Mazetti. He is probably worth \$150,000 to \$200,000. A few years ago he was turning the crank of an ice-cream-freezer at Purssell's. The Italians are extremely saving. Take French-men, and they get on, but not so fast. The business is growing, but there are too many men in it.

NO FAITH IN THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT. Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College. - I have no faith in the Independent movement. It is confined to Beston and one or two other cities. The Democratic party is deserving of nothing at the hands of the voters. The cohesive power that holds it together is nothing but the attraction of spoils. They have no principles they are voting for, or anything of the kind. In fact, I would rather have James G. Blaine for President with the Republican party behind him than George Washington with the Democratic party behind him.

THE WEST TO WAKE THE EAST.

John B. Glover, of Indiana, United States Consul at Hacre.-Indiana is ablaze for Biaine. He has been the favorite of the masses of Indiana Republicans for years and years. He will have an enthusiastic and a working support there which will carry him through in the cleetion by a handsome majority in that State. I look for his election by a large majority of the electoral vote. The entire West is alive to the issue for Blame, and Westers orators will wake the East before the easepaign closes. THE STRENGTH OF HIGH BRIDGE.

Salem H. Wales, Park Commissioner.-The idea of making fligh Bridge a thoroughfare for general travel is impracticable. As massive as the structure looks, it was not built with the view of the kind of wear that it would

have within a very few years if opened for that purpose. The piers are constructed on piles, and I was told by the engineers recently that there was some fear that the ridge would not carry the increased weight of water that an additional supply for the city will make necessary. This subject was discussed. The new bridge over the Harlem will be about half a mile above High Bridge. I think there are many living who will see several large bridges across the Hariem in that neighborhood.

HEARTY SUPPORT FOR THE STANDARD-BEARER. Morris Friedaum, Collector Internal Recenue. - There is plenty of hard work before the Republican party-there lways is. But Blaine and Logan will be handsomely elected. Why, some of these people have thought because I am an office-holder under Mr. Arthur that I might be lukewarm. They are very much mistaken. I owe my poeition not to any man, but to my party. The party has selected its standard-bearers, and my hearty support shall go with that selection.

SOFT COAL FOR RIVER STEAMERS Captain Leary, of the Steamboat Pleasant Valley .- You

have noticed what a long line of black smoke we leave behind us. We've been trying the soft bituminous coal, instead of anthracite. It is a dirty smoke that it makes, and t would be a pity if all the steamers took to using it. The river air wouldn't be nearly as clear as it is now. You can scarcely see the smoke from anthracite coal. Soft coal has many advantages; it is much cheaper than anthracite, and it makes a quick, hot fire. The Hoboken ferry-boats are also trying the same experiment.

A MASTERLY CAMPAIGN AND CERTAIN VICTORY. Congressman W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota,-Mr. as well as throughout the entire West. He will certainly be elected. The entire drift is in that direction. The little flurry of opposition to him now expressed is by no means as great as has met former candidates without disturbing their chances. It will all blow over in a little while. It is even now beginning to die out, having spent its force and having no gathering power behind it. We shall have a masterly campaign and a certain victory.

MR. BLAINE A PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN. Thomas E. Stewart, lawyer .- I have been a Blatne man equal in this country as to ability to fill the position of President. His whole life has been identified with the progressive spirit of Americanism. It is about time that we had somebody at the head of the Government who would make that idea felt. By this I mean that in the past years our Government has taken no steps that amounted to anything toward increasing the commerce of the country and to build up our shipping interests, and to give our Government that position that it ought to have among the Nations.

THE COLORED DELEGATES AT CHICAGO. Professor John M. Langston, Minister to Hayti.-The colored man of the South who were in the Republican National Convention covered themselves with glory. Lynch was an excellent presiding officer, and all the colored men who spoke were able competitors with the whites. But it was the solid black phalanx that went down with President Arthur, standing by him to the last ballot, that deserves credit. It was said these men were so on. But they showed to the world an honest choice and an honest purpose that put their accusers to shame.

NO GREAT NEED OF MORE POLICEMEN. James Matthews, Police Commissioner.—I am not much surprised at the fallure of the Governor to sign the bill for the appointment of 500 more policemen for this city. The bill was passed on the recommendation of a Grand Jury, and all that the Police Commisioners did was to approve the measure. Mayer Edson and his "capinet" opposed We need about 300 more policemen for the pretection of the annexed district, but we can get that increase in three years without the help of the Legislature if the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment gives us the necessary appropriations for salaries. The law authorizes an annual increase of 100 patrolmen.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Boston Herald quotes "a leading Democratic manager" in Boston as saying: "If General Butler is not nominated at Chicago, as now seems likely, there are thousands of our party who cannot be restrained from voting for Blaine." The Herald adds: "It must be re membered that the active management of the Democratic party in this State [Massachusette] is in the hands of men who are Republicans by education and traditions. These men have been following after strange gods for several years, but it is not yet too late for them to bring forth fruits meet for repentance by voting for Mr. Biaine.

General John B. Henderson, of Missouri, chairman of the Republican National Convention, who favored the nomination of Scuator Edmunds, regards Indiana and Connecticut as surely Republican this year. He thinks that the Republican majority in Indiana will be from 5,000 to 7,000, in New-York from 20,000 to 25,000, and in Ohio from 35,000 to 40,000.

An advance boom in behalf of Mr. Randall, of large diiensions but mysterious origin, was launched in Chicago on Monday. It took the form of a bunner, stretched across Lake-st. from the Commercial Hotel to the Public Library, and bearing an inscription to the effect that Samuel J. Randall is the man for President, and that the Samuel J. Randall Association isn't afcaid to say so. All the local Democratic leaders declared that they knew nothing about it, and when the reporters began to multiply inconvenient questions the banner was suddenly removed. Apprehensions that forbidden and abhorrent forces had been at work were expressed in some quar ters, and a few despondent souls went so far as to say that it was a dreadful omen of strife and contention. The general opinion, however, seemed to be that some ardent friend of Mr. Randall had merely been upable to hold himself, and that no special harm had been done.

Referring to the unit rule which governs Democratio delegations and the two-thirds rule which governs the